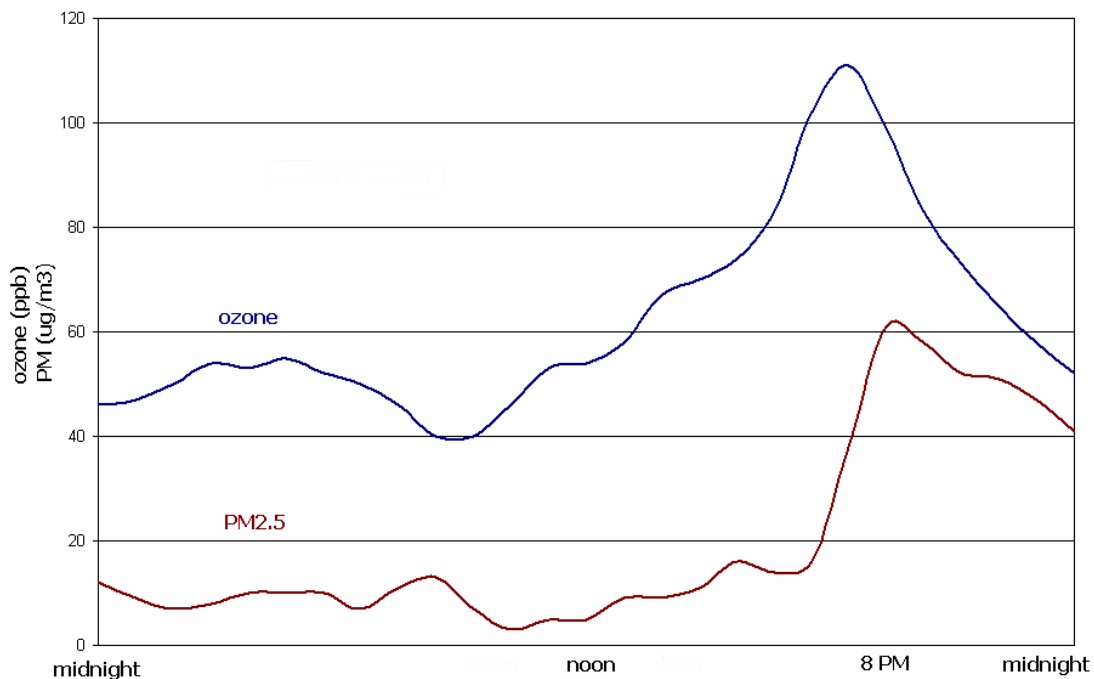


## Air Quality Event Summary

### July 26, 2005

New Hampshire experienced its second official day of unhealthy air quality for the year on July 26<sup>th</sup> as an 8-hour ozone exceedance of 86  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  was monitored at Miller State Park. The 8-hour ozone standard is 85  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . Temperatures over 90 degrees and clear skies helped in creating elevated levels of ozone over much of southern and central New England, though shifting winds throughout the day prevented widespread exceedances. The highest ozone levels in the state occurred late in the evening, with the exceedance at Miller being monitored at 8 PM. Particle pollution ( $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ ) concentrations were also elevated and showed a pronounced spike late in the evening as well. The levels of both pollutants throughout the entire day at Miller can be seen in the chart below.

**Miller State Park Ozone and  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$  for July 26, 2005**



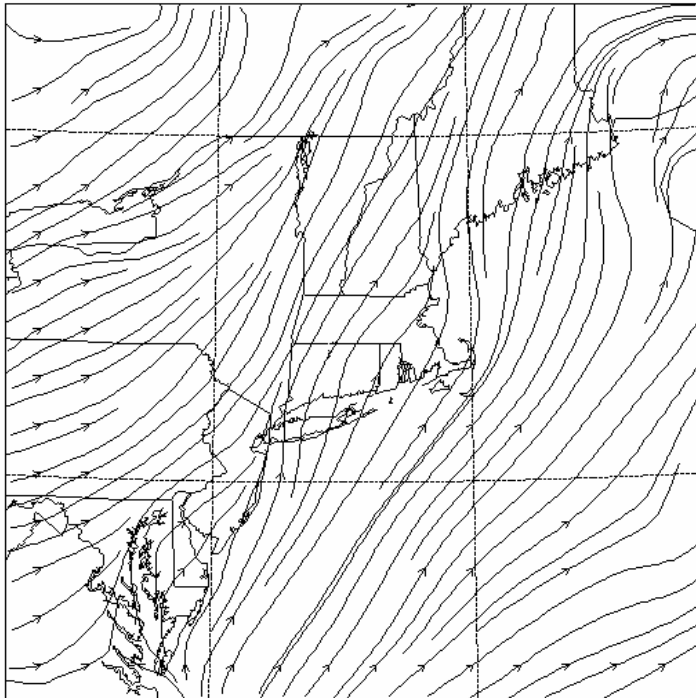
The table below shows the highest ozone and particle pollution ( $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ ) concentrations for the July 26<sup>th</sup> event. The one-hour maximum  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$  concentration of 61  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  at Miller is one of the highest recorded in the state, apart from fire events. Further below are afternoon streamlines for the day, along with maximum 8-hour ozone levels. Not unlike the June 27<sup>th</sup> event at Nashua (the first ozone episode of 2005), this was a localized event for New Hampshire, though elevated ozone and particulate matter covered much of the southern part of the state.

The streamline map is for the evening of July 26<sup>th</sup>, and clearly shows a southwest wind, bringing pollutants up from NYC and points further south. However, in the afternoon winds were more westerly and there was no contribution of precursors from the Baltimore-Washington area, and only a minor influence from NYC. Later in the afternoon the winds lined up to produce a concentrated ozone plume which made its way up to New Hampshire, though mostly at a higher elevation. Later in the evening, winds became more southerly, bringing in cleaner ocean air and reducing pollution levels. The few hours of a direct flow up the Northeast Corridor likely produced the dramatic ozone and  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$  concentration peaks seen at Miller late in the day on the 26<sup>th</sup>.

**Maximum Ozone and PM<sub>2.5</sub> Concentrations  
July 26, 2005**

Ozone			Particle Pollution (PM <sub>2.5</sub> )		
monitor	1-hr avg.	8-hr avg.	monitor	1-hr avg.	24-hr avg
	max ppb	max ppb		max ug3	max ug3
Manchester	81	66	Manchester	44	17
Keene	88	63	Portsmouth	34	21
Rye	84	71	Miller	61	17
Claremont	53	44	Lebanon	25	14
Nashua	93	82	Camp Dodge	16	6
Concord	82	65	<i>no 1-hour standard</i>  <i>24-hr exceedance is &gt; 65.5 ug/m<sup>3</sup></i>		
Portsmouth	79	66			
Miller	111	86			
Laconia	76	55			
Mt Washington	68	62			
Lebanon	70	53			
Camp Dodge	54	37			
Pittsburg	45	26			
<i>1-hr exceedance is &gt; 124ppb</i> <i>8-hr exceedance is &gt; 84 ppb</i>					

**Streamlines for July 26, 2005**



**Maximum 8-Hour Ozone for July 26, 2005**

